Public Health Reports

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WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 26, 1899.

No. 21.

UNITED STATES.

Report on the detention of troops at South Atlantic Quarantine.

As stated in Public Health Reports for the 19th instant, all troops returning from Cuba during March were required to have their baggage disinfected previous to landing in the United States; and during April all troops, in addition, underwent a five days detention. Among the stations where disinfection and detention were enforced was South Atlantic Quarantine, of which Asst. Surg. Taliaferro Clark was in command. His report follows.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE STATION, May 16, 1899.

SIR: As directed by Bureau letter, May 12, 1899 (P. M. C.), I beg to report as follows, concerning operations under orders in connection with troops returning from Cuba:

March 6, 1899, the following telegraphic orders were received:

All baggage and effects of soldiers from Havana and Cienfuegos must be disinfected prior to vessel's entry. This regulation takes effect at once. Soldiers' baggage and effects, from all Cuban ports, must be disinfected after March 15, by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

WYMAN, Surgeon-General.

In compliance with the above directions, the baggage and effects of the First Maine Volunteers, arriving at this port March 11, 1899, on board United States transport *Michigan*, from Havana, were disinfected. Six hundred and sixty-eight soldiers and 20 stowaways were disinfected in the following manner: The men were taken off the vessel in detachments, stripped, and their clothing, rolls, and dog tents disinfected by steam, and the men isolated on the island. After com-

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pletion of the disinfection of the personal effects, their baggage was disinfected. All fabrics were disinfected by steam; relics and containers by formol. The stowaways were vaccinated. Vessel given pratique March 14, 1899. On March 22, 1899, the following telegram was received:

Not deemed necessary to disinfect clothing actually being worn by soldiers, unless individual cases should be deemed suspicious, but fabrics in knapsacks should be looked after.

WYMAN.

On April 3, 1899, the United States transport Sedgwick arrived from Santiago de Cuba, via Guantanamo, remanded from Savannah, having on board the Third Volunteer Infantry, 818 officers and men, baggage and personal effects disinfected as in case of the Michigan, with the exception of clothing actually worn. As fast as disinfected, the various companies were isolated on the island, tents having been erected for their accommodation by the Quartermaster's Department. The vessel was fumigated, soldiers reembarked, and vessel remanded to Savannah

quarantine, April 7, 1899.

The United States transport Dixie, from Casilda, Cuba, via Savannah, Ga., arrived April 3, 1899, with the Fourth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, 1,135 soldiers and 44 officers; 1 death on voyage, and 2 suspicious cases reported from Savannah. After a careful examination by Assistant Surgeon Von Ezdorf and myself of all the sick on board, nothing suspicious was found, one of the cases in question (intermittent malarial fever) reporting for duty on the third day; the other case proved to be malarial hæmaturia. As soon as disinfection of troops on Sedgwick was completed, the personal effects of 600 men aboard the Dixie having been disinfected, the vessel was ordered by Colonel Bellinger, Quartermaster's Department, to proceed to Savannah quarantine. This action was taken because Blackbeard Island was thought to be an unsuitable place for the encampment of large bodies of troops. The ocean beach was not inspected for the purpose of locating a camp. The Dixie left April 6, 1899, without certificate. In addition to this work, 7 transports, with an aggregate crew of 755, were remanded to this station from Savannah, Ga., for disinfection before departing for Cuba. These vessels were disinfected according to the regulations of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, and upon its completion they were remanded to Savannah quarantine. One exception was made, in case of the Kilpatrick, her condition on arrival being so unsanitary said vessel was detained five days after disinfection at this station, upon the recommendation of your representative, approved by the Bureau.

Respectfully, yours, TALIAFERRO CLARK,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., in Temporary Command.

Consular reports on yellow fever to be furnished from towns on the Pacific coast of Central and South America.

To render more effective the work of medical officers of the Marine-Hospital Service detailed in the fruit ports on the Atlantic coast of Central America, information is necessary concerning the health of certain cities on the Pacific coast, it being possible for passengers to leave the Pacific coast, cross the Isthmus, and take passage on the Atlantic coast within the period of incubation of yellow fever. The

following letter was, therefore, addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of State:

> TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., May 16, 1899.

SIR: I am informed by the Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service that, on account of the fruit traffic to the United States from ports on the Atlantic coast of Central America, it is necessary that he should be informed as to the prevalence or nonprevalence of yellow fever in certain cities located on or near the Pacific coast of Central America, since passengers cross the Isthmus from the Pacific coast to take immediate shipment from an Atlantic port to the United States.

I have, therefore, to request that a letter be addressed to the consuls or consular agents at each of the following-named places, requesting them to forward to the Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service a statement as to the prevalence or nonprevalence of yellow fever in their respective cities or the surrounding territory, said reports to be transmitted twice each month until November 1.

The ports referred to are as follows: San Jose, Guatemala; Leon and Managua, Nicaragua; Alajuela, Costa Rica; Panama, Barranquilla, and Cartagena, Colombia; Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Respectfully, yours.

L. J. GAGE, Secretary.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF STATE.

The following reply has been received from the Secretary of State:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, D. C., May 20, 1899.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 16th instant asking that certain consular officers in Central and South America be instructed to report twice a month, until November 1, to the Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service, in regard to the existence or nonexistence of yellow fever in their respective districts, I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of State, to inform you that suitable instructions have been sent to our consular officers at San Jose, Guatemala; Acajutla, San Salvador, El Triunfo, La Libertad, and La Union, Salvador; Amapala, Honduras; Managua, Corinto, and San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua; Punta Arenas, Costa Rica; Panama, Cartagena, and Barranquilla, Colombia; and Guayaquil, Ecuador.

We have no consular representatives at Leon, Nicaragua, and Alajuela, Costa Rica.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. W. CRIDLER, Third Assistant Secretary.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Rules for the transportation of dead bodies in Minnesota.

A letter was addressed to each State board of health on August 24, 1898, requesting a copy of the laws and regulations governing the transmission of dead bodies in that State. This letter, and the replies received, were published in Public Health Reports for September, 1898. A copy of the Minnesota rules was sent according to request by the secretary of the State board, but failed to reach this Bureau, and a duplicate copy has just been received. These rules correspond with the National rules, an abstract of which was published in Public HEALTH REPORTS for September 9, 1898, page 971, under the heading of Illinois. Within the State, however, owing to its climate, it has been decided that the time that may elapse after death, before a body reaches its destination, may be forty-eight hours from April 1 to October 1, and seventy-two hours from October 1 to April 1. Permits for the shipment of all dead bodies must be obtained from the State board of health or certain designated local boards, and a record is kept of all permits granted for bodies dead of contagious or infectious diseases.

Sanitary reports from the Mexican border.

Laredo, Tex.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports May 11 as follows: On the morning of May 10 a passenger on the through Mexican train took oath that neither he nor his baggage had been in an infected port for the past ten days. I found a trunk that had been stamped at Vera Cruz on May 6, 1899, and when he claimed trunk I told him that he would have to return to Mexico, and have baggage disinfected. He at first wished to go on, but could offer no proof, except his own statement that he had not been in Vera Cruz on the above date, so he returned and I disinfected his baggage and personal effects by the sprinkling method, and will not allow him to enter until specified time. I hold the trunk on the American side of the boundary. If it had not been for the Vera Cruz stamp on this man's trunk he would have I believe he took a false oath, at least as regards his baggage, but prosecution would tend to warn others, and they would remove label from trunks after leaving Vera Cruz, and in that way prevent detection. The baggage from Tampico is not labeled nor dated, therefore can not be detected in that way. I will disinfect all baggage from Vera Cruz that has left there after quarantine season unless person can prove that baggage was disinfected sometime after leaving there, regardless of the time person has left said port. If I am not right in so doing, please send me instructions as to the time baggage is safe after leaving an infected port like Vera Cruz. The person himself might be considered safe after five or ten days. The State of Texas requires ten days.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Hamilton reports, May 17, as follows:

I continue to inspect all incoming passenger trains from Mexico.

May 10. Refused entry to 1 man from Progreso, Mexico, via Vera
ruz, three days out from Vera Cruz. I disinfected his baggage by the

Cruz, three days out from Vera Cruz. I disinfected his baggage by the sprinkling method, he returned to Mexico, and his baggage, after disinfection, was forwarded to St. Louis, Mo.

May 13. Refused entry to 1 lady, two days out from Tampico, destination New Orleans, La. I have disinfected her baggage and she is

still in quarantine at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

May 14. Refused entry to 1 man, four days from Tampico, who is still in quarantine at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico. As the Mexican authorities are very irregular about running their steam disinfector, I am disinfecting most of the baggage at the State disinfecting house by the sprinkling method, with formalin. The physician sent by the State of Texas to investigate the condition and extent of yellow fever at Monterey, Tampico, and Vera Cruz, did not visit Tampico nor Vera Cruz, but reports no yellow fever at Monterey, Mexico, but some smallpox, some yellow fever at Tampico, and a good deal at Vera Cruz. Conditions at Monterey favorable for an epidemic if yellow fever is introduced there. understand the federal sanitary board of Mexico is taking some steps to prevent the introduction of yellow fever into Monterey from Tam-As soon as I learn full particulars I will inform you what they have done, or propose to do.

I inclose mortality report of Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, for the week ended May 13. You will notice 1 death from smallpox. The city physician of Nuevo Laredo informed me that he had 2 new cases for the above week, showing smallpox still existing there, for which reason I wish to continue the quarantine guards at the foot bridge and ferry. The smallpox report for Laredo, Tex., is 2 cases. No deaths for the

week ended May 13.

Report of inspectors at international foot bridge for the week ended May 13, 1899: Vaccinated, 13; deported immigrant mendicants, 3; examined and passed without vaccination, 3,510; total examined, 3,526; total number persons crossing bridge for week reported, 6,332, not including children under 8 years. Number of passengers entered on Mexican National Railroad for week ended May 13: Monterey, 72; San Luis Potosi, 13; City of Mexico, 50; total from all places, 230. I mention Monterey, San Luis Potosi, and City of Mexico separately as they have direct railroad communication with Tampico or Vera Cruz. Passengers can reach Laredo, Tex., from Vera Cruz by railroad in forty-eight hours, according to time card furnished me by Mexican National Railroad Company.

[Reports to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

Cerebro-spinal meningitis—Abstract of replies received to circular requesting information.

[Continued from last Public Health Reports.]

VIRGINIA—Alexandria.—From October 1, 1898, to May 20, 1899, 20 cases and 10 deaths have been reported.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States
Marine-Hospital Service, December 31, 1898, to May 26, 1899.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.	
Alabama:					
Antauga County	Feb. 24			Smallpox reported.	
Calvert	Dec. 10-Jan. 20	10		Camara Pour Coperior	
Catherna	Jan. 6			Do.	
Clarke County	Dec. 25-Jan. 20		2	Several cases.	
Clay County	Jan. 27			Smallpox reported.	
Collerine	Jan. 6	1			
Dallas County	Jan. 27			Do.	
Green County	do			Do.	
Hale County	do			Do.	
Lowndes County	do			Do.	
Marengo County	do			Do.	
MODILE	Jan 2-May 12	39			
Montgomery County	Feb 24			Do.	
Montgomery County Randolph County	Jan. 27			Do.	
Southside	Jan 6	96		20.	
Southside	Apr 14			Smallpox prevalent.	
Washington County	Ian 27	•••••		Do.	
Wilcox County	do			Do. Do.	
			•••••	<i>D</i> 0.	
Total for the State	i l	139	2	Officially reported.	
		105		Omerany reported.	
Arkansas:	ĺ				
Pulaski County	Jan 27-Mar 1	8	1		
	Jan. 27-Mai. 1				
California :					
Los Angeles	Sont -May 12	90	14		
Sacramento City	de de	30	14		
San Diego	Fob 10	i	1		
San Francisco	Ton 21	2	1		
San Plancisco	Jan. 31	2			
Total for the State	j.	94	10		
Total for the State		94	15	Do.	
olorado:	l ^a				
	No. 05 Man 21	-	_		
Arapahoe County	NOV. 25-Mar. 31	38	5		
El Paso County	au. 31	2 .			
Fremont County	pec. 1-Jan. 31	24 .			
Los Animas County	Jan. 31	12 .			
Pueblo County	Dec. 17-Jan. 31	60	4		
m-4-16	J-				
Total for the State		136	9	Do.	

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Connecticut:				
New Haven	. Jan. 16	2		•
District of Columbia: Washington	Jan. 21-May 15	85	0	
Florida:				
Columbia County Jackson County				Smallpox prevalent
Marion County	do	102		death rate 6-7 per cent
Polls Country	do			Smallpox prevalent.
St. Johns County Suwanee County Jacksonville Key West	Mar 1-Mar. 31	64	0	
Jacksonville	Feb. 12-May 8	29		
Key West	. Feb. 25-Mar. 30	9		
Pensacola	. Jan. 14-Mar. 31	2		
West Tampa, Hillsboro Co	Apr. 9-Apr. 15	2		
Total for the State		216	0	Officially reported.
Georgia:	1			
Brunswick	May 16	1		
Jones County Savannah	Jan. 1-Jan. 16 Feb. 22-May 9	300 18	0	1
	100.22 1143	10	<u> </u>	4
Total for the State		319	0	Do.
Illinois:				
Bethel	Jan. 7	2		i
Biggsville, Henderson Co	Mar. 7	1		
Cairo		26 10	0	1
Dana, La Salle County		10		•
Media	Jan. 7	î		ĺ
Monmouth, Warren County	Feb. 23	4		1
Murphysboro, Jackson Co	Mar. 7	2		
Total for the State		47		Do.
Indiana :				
Clark County	Mar. 1			Smallpox reported.
Dana	Feb. 8	1		De.
Daviess County Evansville	Mar. 1 Apr. 30-May 20	21		Do.
Floyd County		5	0	Do.
Greene County	do	6	Ŏ	Do.
Jefferson County				Do.
Jackson County	Feb. 24	4		
Jennings County	Jan. 1-Mar. 30 do	4 16	0	
New Albany		2		
Sullivan County	do	5	0	
Vanderburg County	Jan. 1-Mar. 30	20	1	
Vermilion County	ao	3	0	
Total for the State	••••••	87	1	Officially reported.
Indian Territory	Mar. 4		45	
lowa:				
Jones County	Apr. 13	5	1	
Lee County Wayne County	Jan. 13do	7	1	
Kansas:				
Atchison County	Mar. 16	21		
City of Garnett Emporia	May 6-May 13 do	6	1	
Independence County	Mar. 16			Smallpox reported
Kansas City	May 6-May 13	54	. 8	
Lenora	May 12	1		
Marion County Peabody	Jan. 17 Feb. 1-Feb. 16	11 56	7	
Sumner County	Mar. 20			
Kentucky:	Anv. 10	اه		
Lebanon Junction Louisville	Apr. 19 Dec. 20-May 18	8 456	7	
			<u>_</u>	
ouisiana: Alexandria	Mar. 29	9		
New Orleans	Jan. 30-May. 15	206	8	

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Maine:				
Auburn	Jan 1-Apr 7	8		1
Augusta	do lipi.	ĭ		1
Lewiston	do	:: 4		I
Waterville				1
Winslow	do	108		i
W 111010 W	dv	. 100		
Total for the State		. 165		Officially reported.
Maryland:	1			ĺ
Baltimore	Jan. 18-May 6	. 19	.	
Cumberland	do may o	. a		
Pocomoke				
Steelton	May 17			
		·		
Massachusetts:		1	ı	
Boston	Feb. 28-May 3	. 8	1	
Swampscott	May 20	. 1		
NOT -1. 1				
Michigan:	The AT THE OO		1	S
Albion	Feb. 15-Feb. 22		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Smallpox reported.
Benton Harbor	do	·¦······	•	Do.
Detroit	Jan. 1-Feb. 4	. 14		
Kalamazoo	Mar. 12-Apı. 8	. 8	1	
Minnesota:				
Austin	Mov. 12	1		
Brainerd	May 13			
Minneapolis	Apr. 16-Apr 22			
St. Paul	Dec. 8-Apr. 15	18		
5t, Faul	Feb. 18-May 13		0	
Mississippi:				
Clay County	Jan. 27	1	1 1	Do.
Hinds County	Mar. 3			Do.
Jackson County	Man 96 App 14	R		Du.
Jones County	Mar. 26-Apr. 14 Jan. 27	, ,		Do.
Lauderdale County	do			Do.
Noxubee County	do			Do. Do.
Perry County	Ton 97_Mor 19	17	1 2 !	10.
Tisbomingo County	Jan. 27	1.	•	Do.
lissouri:	Jan. 21			Do.
Carroll County	Now 1-Apr 6	59	15	
Charlton County	Mov. 1-Apr. 6			
Charlton County De Kalb County	do	1 3	0	
Macon County	do	î	0	
Mississippi County	do	i	0	
Macon County	do	25	2	
Total for the State	••••••	90	17	Officially reported.
Iontana:				
Missoula	Feb 23-Mar. 9	2		
ebraska:				
	July 1-Dec. 8	153		
	Dec. 9-Jan. 16	147	3	
Omaha	Jan 1-Ans 15	36	0	
Otoe and Nemaha Counties	Jan I-Jan 16			
Peru	Jan 2	5		
PeruPlattsmouth	Dec 10	1		
Tecumseh	Jan. 2	9		
Total for the State			3	D-
	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	372		Do.
ew Jersey:	D	_	f	
Jersey City	Dec. 5-Jan. 22	6		
ew York:	[1			
	Man 15 4 00		l	
	Mar. 15-Apr. 26	3		
	Mar. 18-Apr. 22	2		
New York.	Mar	1 12		
Dunkirk	Jan. 7-May 6 Jan. 8-Jan. 21	13	4	
Tonawanda	Mar	5 2		
orth Carolina:				
Alamance County	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	3 .		
	Apr. 8			
Bertie County	Feb. 1-Mar. 28	2 8 3		
		٠ .		
Burlington, Franklin County	Mar. 1	22 1	1 1	
Burlington, Franklin County	Mar. 1 Feb. 16	3	1	
Burlington, Franklin County	Mar. 1 Feb. 16 Feb. 1-Feb. 28	3 2 8	1	

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Torth Clausline Carthurs				
Iorth Carolina— <i>Continued</i> . Currituck County	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	. 2	. [
Edgecombe County				
Gates County	do	. 1		
Halifax County	. Feb. 1-Feb. 28	. 8		
Johnston County		. 1		1
Northamp ton County	Jan. 12-Feb. 28			
McDowell County Pasquotank County	Feb. 1-Feb. 25			i
Perquimans County	do	ľ		
Wake County	do	. 1		
Wilmington	Feb. 8	. 1		i
Wilson County	Feb. 1-Feb. 28	. 1		
m . 1.6 . 11 . 01 . 1.	1	25	-	
Total for the State		85	1	Officially reported.
hio:				
Bainbridge Twp., Geauga Co	Jan. 1-Apr. 6	. 1		
Brooklyn	Feb. 7-Feb. 27 Jan. 1-Apr. 6	1		
Cannelsville	Jan. 1-Apr. 6	. 1	1	
Chagrin Falls		3		
Cinciunati	Jan. 23-May 5	838	10	
Cleveland	Dec. 25-May 18	180 7	2	
ClevesColumbus	Feb. 7-Apr. 6	155	2	
Coshocton	Jan. 1-Apr. 6	2		
Dialton	Feb. 7-Apr. 6	1		
Donnelsville		1		
Franklin		5		
Fredericksburg	A mm . 6	1 3		
GallipolisGirls' Industrial Home	Apr. 6	2		
Granville		î		
Harrison Twp., Perry Co		2		
Howard	do	2		
Lafayette Twp., Coshocton Co	do	8		
Lockland	do	6		
Lorain				
Middlefield	do	,1		
NewtonTwp., Muskingum Co. New Carlisle		14	1	
Painesville	do	ī		
Parma Twp., Cuvahago Co	do	í		
Plain City	ao			
Pleasantville	do	1		
Ripley	do	4		
Roseville		1		
Sand Hill Sandusky	Feb 7-Ang 6	8 26		
Selma	Jan. 1-Apr. 6	1		
Shenandoah	Feb. 7-Apr. 6	i		
South Charleston		$ar{f 2}$		
Springfield	do	1		
	do	10		
St. Johns	Jan. 1-Apr. 6	2		
Sunbury Tippecanoe	Apr. 6	4		
Toledo	Jan. 1-Apr. 6 Feb. 7-Apr. 6	2		
Wellington	do	ĩ		
West Farmington	Jan. 1-Apr. 6	ī		
West Jefferson	do	1		
Willoughby	Feb. 7-Apr. 6 Jan. 1-Apr. 6	1		
Xenia	Jan. 1-Apr. 6	8		
Zanesville	ao	1		
Total for the State		815	16	Do.
				20.
lahoma:	ſ			
Chandler	Dec. 30	1		
Doggett	do	1		
Lincoln County	Nov. 30-Jan. 30	32	10	•
Parkland Sac and Fox Agency	Dec. 30	1 2		
Stroud	do	- 1	3	
	uv			
Total for the State		87	13	
nnsylvania:	ľ			
Allegheny County.	Feb. 11-May 13	12		
Ball Hill	Feb. 11-May 13 Dec. 31-Jan. 23	1		
Beaver County	Mar. 12-Mar. 30	1		
Bedford County	Dec. 31-Mar. 30	21		
Blair County	T 1 4 00	25	1	

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Donnaulwania Continued				
Pennsylvania—Continued. Brumbaugh	Dec. 31-Mar. 30	2		
Cambria County		18		.]
Charlesville	. Dec. 31	15		. Smallpox reported.
Claysburg	Dec. 31-Jan. 23	1		
East Vincent Township	Dec. 31	1		
Erie Kverett		1 3		
Fayette County	Mar. 12-Apr. 12	23		
Fulton County	Mar. 12-Apr. 12 Feb. 11-Mar. 11	ĩ		
Homer City	Dec. 31	1 2		
Hopewell	do	3		•
Huntingdon County	Feb. 11-Mar. 11 Dec. 31	5	ļ <u>;</u>	·
HustontownJohnstown	May 15	i		•
New Granada.		7		1
Philadelphia		81	13	1
Pittsburg	Dec. 31-Apr. 28	7		.
Pottstown	Feb. 5-Feb. 11	_1		•
Somerset County	Feb. 11-Apr. 12	50	····	•
Steelton	Dec. 31-Feb. 5	11		•
Washington County	do	i	***************************************	1
Washington County	Mai. 00 11p1. 12			
Total for the State	•••••••	244	13	Officially reported.
Porto Rico:				
Ponce	Jan. 17-May 6	499	26	
San Juan	Mar. 6	3		.
Rhode Island:	77 1 07 76 10			:
Providence	Feb. 21-May 10	4		
South Carolina :				
Aiken County	Apr. 16	3		
Barnwell County	May 16 Apr. 16-May 16	3		i
Beaufort County Clarendon County	Apr. 16-May 16	5 4	0	
Edgefield County	Jan. 1-May 16	105	0 10	
Horry County	Mar. 1-Mar. 31	18	ŏ	i
Swinton County	Apr. 16	2		
i	•			
Total for the State		140	10	
Tennessee: Dyersburg	Mar. 24	8		
Grover, Madison County	Feb. 18-Mar. 11	12		
Hardeman County	Mar. 1-Mar. 11	1		
Jackson	Mar. 1-Mar.11 Feb. 18-Mar.27	52		
Memphis	do	86	•••••	
Nashville	Apr. 29-May 6	1	•••••	
Pinson, Madison County Union City, Obion County	do	1 7	••••••	
o mon city, obion county	Mar. o-Mar. II			
Total for the State		113	•••••	Do.
	ļ			
Texas:				
Alice, Nueces County	Feb. 20	20	•••••	
Brownsville	Feb. 20	3 24	••••••	
Bryan Dallas	Feb. 1-Mar. 28	52	15	
Del Rio, Kinney County	Apr. 15	ĩ		
El Paso	Aug. 1-Dec.31	45		Year 1898.
_	Jan. 1-Jan. 18	21		
Fort Bliss	Mar. 12	1		
Galveston	Mar. 14-May 13	36	100	
Laredo San Rafael	Jan. 1-Apr. 29 Jan. 29	685	126	
	Mar. 13	2		•
	-			0011
Total for the State		894	141	Officially reported.
Virginia:			_	
Alexandria	Jan. 4-May 14	304	2	
Hampton Lynchburg	Feb. 15	6 1		
	Mar. 5-Mar. 11 Dec. 31-May 19	669	13	
Norfolk	Sept. 19-May 19	811	ii	
Petersburg	Mar. 6-Mar. 12	1 .		
Portsmouth	Dec. 31-May 19	807	4	
Richmond	Jan. 25-Mar. 12	8 .		
Total for the State		2, 107	31	Do.

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases. Deaths.		Remarks.		
Washington: Spokane	Feb. 27-Apr. 30	5				
Wisconsin: Calumet County Harrison County Milwaukee. Outagamie County	Apr. 24-May 20	1 1 9 15	1 2			
Total for the State		26	3	Officially reported.		
Wyoming: Cheyenne Rock Springs	Mar. 5-Mar. 26 Dec. 24	5 1				

PORTO RICO.

Sanitary report for Mayaguez.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, May 13, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of an inspection of Mayaguez, Porto Rico:

This port is situated upon the western end of the island and commercially is the third in importance. Like Ponce, the city proper is located a mile or so inland from the Playa, but has been built up in the intervening space. The population of the city is about 18,000 and of the district about 30,000.

The streets are wide and clean, unpaved, with a fair incline for drainage. The buildings are of a substantial character, brick, stone, and cement, as usual in Porto Rico, and are well adapted to this tropical climate.

The city possesses an electric-light plant, gas, and waterworks. The latter supply is fair in quality and quantity, and is taken from a mountain stream a couple of miles away, the pressure being by gravitation. This system requires both reservoirs and filter beds. Vegetable gardening is carried on by irrigation, and although commercially quiet for the past few years, this city has a future as a shipping point for a rich coffee and sugar district, the best cultivated region upon the island.

The harbor is an open one, and freight and passengers are landed by means of lighters. Toward the northern end an iron pier was partially constructed, to fairly deep water, by the Spanish authorities, but the ironwork is rapidly oxidizing for want of paint and tar protection. A breakwater is also needed upon the water side, to protect vessels lying at the wharf.

The customs receipts since our military occupation, August 10, 1898, are in round numbers, \$115,000.

A local military board of health, with Major Cooper as president, and Dr. Nussar, city physician, as secretary, acts in conjunction with the alcalde and city council. The usual scarcity of funds prevails, but the streets are well policed in a sanitary way, and the cesspools are kept within bounds. The slaughter house is located in an objectionable section of the city, and should be removed to the one extremity of the water front, or a crematory provided for burning the refuse, as the blood and washings drain into a neighboring marsh, with the prevail-

ing winds toward the city, breeding flies, odors, and perhaps other deleterious matter.

General vaccination has been practiced in the last six weeks, and while there have been a few cases of smallpox in isolation, no prevalence of the disease is feared.

The following data, compiled for me at the city court, gives the

recorded births and deaths for the six years since 1893:

Estimating the population of the city and district at 30,000, the average death rate for the period 1893–1898 (six years) is 42.8 per thousand. (Copy of table inclosed.)

From Captain Travis, military collector of customs, I obtained the following list of the entrance and departure of vessels, all foreign, for

the past six years:

In 1893, entered 297, cleared 296; in 1894, entered 287, cleared 305; in 1895, entered 317, cleared 307; in 1896, entered 322, cleared 290; in 1897, entered 348, cleared 351; in 1898, entered 195, cleared 195.

During January, February, and March, 1899, 48 have entered and 43

cleared the port.

Quarantine inspection service.

There is no quarantine station of any kind at this port, an inspection only having been maintained. An attempt was made to destroy the public records, quarantine and otherwise, and what remained in a fragmentary way I gathered up and brought back to the San Juan office for examination and file.

The small yawl boat, 21 feet in length, in use for boarding purposes, is the property of the quarantine service, and is jointly used by the customs authorities. For this reason its repairs in caulking and painting should be attended to by the custom house. The boatmen are also custom house employees. Dr. Tomas Vasquez, who had been appointed port physician had been away for several months, located in an interior district, practicing his profession, with a substitute, Dr. Monagas, acting for him, and his resignation was in the hands of the military collector of customs, who had already nominated Dr. Geronimo Gomez to the War Department for the position.

I took up this nomination and forwarded it to you, with the understanding that he was to live at the Playa, have a desk in the custom house, and devote his whole time to the duties of maritime sanitary

inspector.

The majority of foreign vessels arriving at Mayaguez are first inspected at San Juan or Ponce, yet there are tramp steamers which first arrive there for cargoes of coffee and sugar, coming from suspicious localities, and require careful inspection. The history of the place shows that yellow fever has prevailed irregularly in past years, especially in 1893 and 1894, attacking only new arrivals and unacclimated persons. I am not yet prepared to say whether the disease was introduced or occurs endemically. At any rate, these smaller ports of the island are a source of danger, from the arrival of tramp vessels, and I have issued rigid instructions, in Spanish, to all of these port physicians, to use the mail and military telegraph line freely in any doubtful case. I have also informed them that the quarantine regulations are being printed in Spanish by your directions, and copies will be sent to them as soon as printed.

The following is an extract from La Verdad Medical-Social, a bimonthly publication of Mayaguez—

Number of deaths in district of Mayaguez during May, 1895, 125, including the following diseases: Dysentery, 17; paludism, 14; tuberculosis, 9; tetanus (neonatorum), 9; cerebral fever, 1.

Total number of deaths in June, 1895, including the following diseases, 132: Dysentery, 34; gastro-intestinal disease, 23; tuberculosis, 18; paludism, 10; meningitis,

cerebro-spinal, 3; scrofula, 1; cerebral softening, 1.

Total number of deaths during August, 1895, including the following diseases, 137: Dysentery, 27; gastro-intestinal diseases, 27; paludism (6 pernicious cases), 16; yellow fever, 6.

Respectfully, yours,

A. H. GLENNAN,

Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S. In Command.

The Supervising Surgeon-General,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Vital statistics of Mayaguez from January 1, 1893, to March 31, 1899.

	Births	.				1	Deaths.			
					Males.		Fe			
Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Unmar- ried.	Mar- ried,	Wid- owers.	Unmar- ried.	Mar- ried.	Wid- ows.	Total.
1893 1894 1895	442 428 404	392 463 397	834 891 801	387 496 571	90 80 90	30 37 63	294 468 511	56 57 74	66 93 88	923 1, 231 1, 397
1896 1897	419 407 851	386 373 311	905 780 662	561 617 600	83 86 97	42 49 65	426 598 476	56 101 64	75 66 116	1, 243 1, 517 1, 418
1899	192	176	368	157	24	14	121	21	22	389
Total	2, 643	2,498	5, 141	3, 389	550	300	2,894	429	526	8, 118

Sanitary report from Ponce.

PONCE, PORTO RICO, May 9, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following weekly report. Arrangements for disinfection here, as previously reported, consist of the autoclave, which was brought down with me, but I have practically no place to use it. I am depending on two methods, either to disinfect aboard ship, or to use the liquid formalin, sprinkled on clothing in a

confined space; that is, in the box or trunk containing it.

I have made every effort to obtain some place to build a small disinfecting room, and have inspected a number of places without success. In attempting to locate such place, I have been met with refusal after Cardonas Island, which is now under the control of the Navy, can not be used, as the naval officer in charge will not consent. collector of customs will not agree to allow me to construct such a place on the Government dock. The eastern shore of the harbor, the only available place left me, is now my only hope. I have tried to obtain a place here before, but as yet have not succeeded. My idea is to place some kind of barge here for this work, as I think it is in every way the best arrangement that could be made, and perhaps the only effective one at present. There are at the present time a number of ships arriving here from suspected or infected ports, carrying neither passengers nor cargo for this port, and desiring only to take cargo; this they do The passenger ships from doubtful places are few, but give an immense amount of trouble, because of the limited means at

my disposal. I always make a careful inquiry into the history of each passenger, and make an inspection of their baggage, disinfecting the same as far as possible.

The general health of Ponce, as reported in my last letter, is fairly good. There is, and always has been, a high rate of mortality, the only wonder being that, with the existing sanitary conditions, it has not been higher. The sanitary status of the place is very bad, and very little has been done to improve it, there being no money for this work at

present.

I have had several conversations with the president of the board of health, who is making every effort to obtain the desired funds. The board is doing as much work as is possible without money, and is making well-directed movements along all lines to improve the city's condition, and if they only had the necessary funds, I believe much good would be done along needed lines. I inclose herewith a report from the city architect concerning the sanitary conditions, etc., of Ponce. This gentleman is quite capable and has experience, and I think his report is well worthy of consideration.

I also inclose mortality statistics for the month of April. I had some difficulty in reaching these, and I fear there may be one or two mistakes, but if so they are minor ones. I am astonished at the number of deaths from smallpox, knowing as I do that the disease has decreased steadily during the last four weeks, and that new cases are now rare. In the city, moreover, the disease is not of a severe type. It is not to be forgotten, however, that these statistics include not only Ponce, but also much of the district, and it is here that most of these deaths have occurred. The weekly report of infectious diseases in the city and port (a copy of which I inclose) will show the state of smallpox now.

Respectfully, yours,

C. H. LEVINDER, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON GENERAL, U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

Number and causes of deaths in Ponce jurisdiction during month of April, taken from records in the office of the municipal judge.

[Inclosure.]

Causes.	Num- ber.	Causes.	Num- ber.	Causes.	Num- ber.
Variola	22	Gastro-entiritis	1	Metritis	
Tuberculosis, lungs	19	Bronchitis	1	Intestinal obstruction	
Malarial fever	20	Purerperal fever	1	Cholera infantum	
Anæmia	11	Scrofula	1	Valv. disease heart	
Entero-colitis	17	Cirrhosis liver	3	Asystole	:
Enteritis, chronic	5	Hepato-splenitis	1	Erysipelas	
Enteritis, acute	4	Pneumonia	3	Alcoholism	
Cerebral congestion	1	Inanition	2	Hemorrhage	
Influenza		Eclampsia	2	Burn	
Convulsions	1	Dysentery	3	Cerebral sclerosis	
Simple fever		Metro-peritonitis	3	Gunshot wound, head	
Meningitis	5	Peritonitis	1	Insanity]
Debility	3	Diarrhea, chronic	1		
Gastro-hepatitis	1	Tuberculosis of intes-		Total	153
Anasarca	2	tine	1	1	

Sanitary report from San Juan.

SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO, May 15, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following consolidated report of the operations of the Service at this port during the month ended April 30, 1899:

Number of births reported	65
Number of births reported in April, 1898 (comparative)	74
Number of deaths reported.	72
Number of deaths reported in April, 1898 (comparative)	58
(A list of the causes of deaths is inclosed herewith.)	
Number of vessels inspected.	46
Number of vessels inspected in April, 1898 (comparative)	34
Number of vessels under observation (quarantine)	
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected	
Number of vaccinations	

Number of persons inspected and vaccination certificates viséed, 760. Among the number inspected were First Assistant P. M. Gen. Perry M. Heath, Maj. Daniel Hogan, Lieutenant McIntyre, aide de-camp to General Henry, and other officers. About 600 were discharged soldiers, and the remainder civilians.

The inspection of all outgoing passengers has been practically turned over to this Service, and I take pleasure in stating that the medical officers of the Army have given me valuable assistance in this work. Nearly all of the discharged soldiers were vaccinated by them at their respective posts, and were then sent to this office to have their certificates viséed.

The smallpox has almost entirely disappeared, there being but two cases remaining in the pesthouse. The health of the city during the past month has been fairly good, and there were no infectious diseases.

Respectfully, yours,

A. H. GLENNAN,

Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

List of causes of deaths and namber thereof at San Juan during April.

Acute enteritis	11
Cardiac lesions	Ę
Entero-colitis	E
Tabes mesenterica	2
Pulmonary tuberculosis	10
Intestinal tuberculosis	i
Typhomalaria	ī
Rachitis	9
Chronic Bright's disease.	î
Chronic alcoholism	î
Dentition	9
Strangulated hernia	î
Anæmia	3
Tetanus neonatorum	3
Intussusception of intestines	1
Acute bronchitis	7
Leprosy	1
Cerebral embolism	1
Drowned	1
Insufficiency of aortic valves.	Ţ
Chronic diarrhea	1 T
	Ţ
Spina bifida	1

Lists of causes of deaths, etc.—Continued. Ascites. Œdema glottis..... Septicemia..... Intestinal colic..... 1 Chronic myelitis..... Internal hemorrhage..... 1 Acute meningo-encephalitis..... 1 Dystocic labor..... 1 Carcinoma of stomach..... Old age..... Epithelioma.... 1 Prostatitis.... Total..... RESUMÉ. April, 1898..... April, 1899..... Deaths-April, 1898..... April, 1899..... A. H. GLENNAN, Respectfully submitted, Surgeon, U.S. M. H. S.

Report of immigration at Boston for the week ended May 20, 1899.

Office of U.S. Commissioner of Immigration, Port of Boston, May 21, 1899.

Quarantine Inspector of Porto Rico.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended May 20, 1899; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

117
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49 173
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GEORGE B. BILLINGS, Commissioner. Report of immigration at New York for the week ended May 13, 1899.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, Port of New York, May 16, 1899.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended May 13, 1899; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
May 7 Do		Southampton	208
Do Do May 9	Steamship Pretoria Steamship Tartar Prince	Naples	1, 345 1, 020
Ďo Do May 10	Steamship Massilia	Rio de Janeiro	937 937
Do May 11 Do	Steamship Furnessia Steamship Southwark	GlasgowAntwerp	476 577
Do May 13 Do	Steamship Teutonic Steamship Pompeii	Liverpool and Queenstown Hamburgdo	949 381
Do Do		Liverpool and Queenstown	764 217
	Total	•••••	9, 660

THOMAS FITCHIE,

Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended May 20, 1899.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, Port of Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended May 20, 1899; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
May 18 Do May 19	Steamship Pennland Steamship Switzerland Steamship Minnesota Total	Liverpool and Queenstown Antwerp London	237 318 2 557

JNO. J. S. RODGERS, Commissioner.

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended May 20, 1899.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, Port of New York, May 22, 1899.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended May 20, 1899; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of im- migrants.
Ďo May 15 Do Do May 16	Steamship La Bretagne Steamship Buenos Ayrean Steamship Barbaroosa Steamship Barbaroosa Steamship Barbaroosa Steamship Chateau Yquem Steamship Koenigen Luise Steamship Karamania Steamship Karamania Steamship Westernland. Steamship Westernland. Steamship Servia Steamship Sale Steamship Sale Steamship Oevenum Steamship Patricia Steamship Trojan Prince Steamship Cymric	Bremen. Naples Bremen. Southampton. Naples Antwerp Bremen. Liverpool and Queenstown. Genoa and Naples. Lisbon and The Azores. Hamburg Genoa and Naples. Liverpool and Queenstown.	758 85 856 1,515 847 864 82 665 509 476 538 731 116 1,062 1,099
•	•		12,003

THOMAS FITCHIE, Commissioner.

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure
Alexandria, Va	May 20 May 13	Am. ss. Columbia	May 12	Hongkong
Beaufort, N. C Brunswick, Ga	May 20	Sp. bk. Asuncion (α) Am. sc. Eva B. Douglass Am. sc. Sam'l B, Hub-	Apr. 25	Santos Tampico Matanzas.
Cape Charles, Va	May 20 do	bard. Am. tug Alexander		Havana
Cienfuegos, Cuba Delaware Breakwater Quaran- tine, Del.	May 13 do	Jones. (a)		
Eureka, CalGrays Harbor, WashGrays Harbor, Wash	May 20 May 13 do			
Guantanamo, Cuba	Apr. 22 May 13	Mex. sc. Tres Herma- nos. (a) Am. sc. Millie Wil-	Apr. 30	Campeche Vera Cruz
		liams. (a) Am. sc. Flora Morang(a) Sp. ss. Ernesto Br. sc. John S. Parker	May 2 May 10 May 12	Caibarien Liverpool Havana
Havana Cuba	May 11	Am. sc. Susie P. Oliver Br. ss. Tyrian Br. sc. Florence R. Hew- son. Br. sc. St. Maurice	May 3 May 9 May 10	Pascagoula Mobile Annapolis, Nova Scotia. Pascagoula
	May 18	Br. ss. Widdrington Br. sc. Florence R. Hew- son. (a) Br. ss. Widdrington (a) Br. sc. St. Maurice (a) Am tng M M F Mc.	May 10 May 10 May 11 do May 12	Mobile
	Apr. 8 May 16	Cauley and barge Joseph Souther.	May 12	Caibarien
Newbern, N. C	May 20 May 7	Sc. Niantic (a)	Apr. 29	Матеогів
Reedy Island Quarantine, Del San Diego, Cal	May 13 May 20 May 13	Fr. ss. Fournel	do	
Can Francisco Quarantine, Car		U. S. transport Sherman (a).		
San Juan, Porto Rico	May 6	Sp. ss. Isla Panay	May 4	Havana
Santiago de Cuba	May 13 May 6 May 13	Br. ss. Bentala Am. tug Dauntless (a) Nor. bk. Alexandra (a)	May 1 May 2 May 6	Baltimore Nuevitas Pernambuco
South Atlantic Quarantine,		Am. sc. W. H. Shubert(a) Nor. bk. Crown Prince	do	Sagua la Grande

AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of depar- ture.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
Portland,	Disinfection of baggage and compartments of Chinese emigrants.	May 13	Moji, Japan, April 21.	
Brunswickdo	Held	May 7 May 13	No report	4
do	do			
Southport	Held for expiration of five days from Havana.	May 15	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	8
••••••••••••			Beriberi on Nor. bk. Skonvaer, from Soura- baya at sea.	77
••••••			No transactions	8
•••••			••••••	1
_	Disinfected and held	May 7		5
	do		tent fever at sea.	
Shin Island	dodo	ao	••••••	
Pascagoula	do		1 case malarial intermit-	
Brunswick	Disinfected	May 5		
do	Disinfecteddo	May 9		
Dansamanla	do			
Mobile	do			
do	do Disinfected	May 12		
do	do	do		
Pascagoula	do	May 13		
Savannah	do	May 16		••••
			No report	
Mantanzas	Disinfected		Vessel came to Matanzas for disinfection. No transactions	8
Ponce	Held in quarantine till de- parture.	Мау 3	Condition of vessel very bad. Allowed to land 30 passengers.	1
Havre	Took cargo in quarantine	May 1		
Ponce	do	May 2	***************************************	3
	***************************************			19
San Francisco	Disinfected and released	Мау 8	31 persons from ship's hos- pital held for observa- tion.	2 16
do	Released	May 5	154 persons held for observation. 16 Japanese	••••••••
Corcina	Baggage and effects of		on Br. ss. Belgian King, from Hongkong, bathed, and effects disinfected.	7
	Baggage and effects of passengers disinfected. Two passengers detained under observation to complete 5 days.			
Santiago			••••••	16 15
Savannah	Boarded and passed Vessel disinfected and held.	May 9		15 2
do	Vessel disinfected and held Ballast discharged. Vessel disinfected and held			
Sapelo	Held for disinfection		1 death at Rio from beriberi	2
~~P ~ L ~			(doubtful).	-

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
Tortugas Quarantine, KeyWest, Fla.	May 13	Am. sc. Benjamin Curry(a) Am. sc. Goodwin Stoddard. (a) Am. sc. Ellen M. Adams	Apr. 25	Havana New York Havana
Washington, N. C	May 20	Am. sc. TaborAm. barge Ludwig		dodo

a Previously reported.

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival	Port of departure.
Anclote, Fla Baltimore, Md Bangor, Me Boca Grande, Fla Boston, Mass Cedar Keys, Fla Charleston, S. C Elizabeth River, Va Galveston, Tex Gardiner, Oreg Georgetown, S. C. Key West, Monroe County, Fla Los Angeles, Cal Mayport, Fla Mobile, Ala	do			
		Br. ss. Tyrian (a)	May 12 May 15 May 16	Havanadodo
New Bedford, Mass	do do do do do do do			

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS-Continued.

Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of depar- ture.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
Key West	Disinfected	May 8		
Fernandina	do	do	Without pratique at request of master.	
	Disinfected and held for observation, Held for disinfection			
Pensacolado	Held for disinfection	j .	1	
	***************************************		No transactions	

MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of depar- ture.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
				8
	••••••			
	•••••••••••		do	
				13
				1
•••••			No venovt	9

				14
			No transactions	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	No report	
Mobile	Ballast discharged; vessel disinfected and held.	•••••••		18
do	Held to complete five days'	May 14		
do	period. Held to complete five days' period and eighteen hours for observation.	May 18		••••••
do	Held to complete five days	May 17		
do	disinfected and held.			
do	Held for disinfection	••••••		
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	No report,	1
••••••			No report	
	***************************************		No report	
			do	•••••
		•••••	do	
		••••••	ao	

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities of the United States.

CALIFORNIA—San Diego.—Month of April, 1899. Census population, 16,159. Total number of deaths, 13, including 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CONNECTICUT.—Reports from the State board of health for the month of April, 1899, from 166 towns having an aggregate population of 889,245, show a total of 1,169 deaths, including diphtheria, 14; enteric fever, 8; la grippe, 10; measles, 4; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 20; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 7, and 133 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ILLINOIS—Chicago.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 1,650,000. Total number of deaths, 2,386, including diphtheria, 56; enteric fever, 23; influenza, 24; measles, 20; scarlet fever, 71; whooping cough, 6, and 228 from phthisis pulmonalis.

During the week ended May 13, 1899, 4 certificates of death were returned to the office of the commissioner of health giving influenza as the chief cause, 9 giving diphtheria as the cause, 49 cases being reported, also 17 giving scarlet fever as the cause, 106 cases being reported.

LOUISIANA—New Orleans.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 300,000—white, 210,000; colored, 90,000. Total number of deaths, 640—white, 393; colored, 247—including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 3; influenza, 6; whooping cough, 3; smallpox, 3, and 63 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MASSACHUSETTS—Fitchburg.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 29,438. Total number of deaths, 37, including measles, 7; scarlet fever, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended May 13, 1899, from 82 observers, indicate that pneumonia, scarlet fever, and phthisis pulmonalis increased and cerebro-spinal meningitis decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 160, measles at 86, scarlet fever at 43, diphtheria at 16, enteric fever at 16, and whooping cough at 15 places.

Port Huron.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 34, including enteric fever, 1, and 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MINNESOTA—Duluth.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 60,000. Total number of deaths, 46, including enteric fever, 3, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Minneapolis.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 225,602. Total number of deaths, 218, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 3; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 30 from phthisis pulmonalis.

St. Paul.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 200,000. Total number of deaths, 135, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 1; whooping cough, 1; la grippe, 1, and 23 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE-Manchester.-Month of April, 1899. Estimated

population, 60,000. Total number of deaths, 82, including diphtheria, 2; la grippe. 2, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW JERSEY—Hudson County.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 384,784. Total number of deaths, 546, including diphtheria, 12; enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 8; whooping cough, 2; la grippe, 3, and 73 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Paterson.—Month of April, 1899, Estimated population, 115,540. Total number of deaths, 208, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 4; measles, 7; whooping cough, 1, and 16 from phthisis pulmonalis.

NEW YORK—Buffalo.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 370,000. Total number of deaths, 400, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 3; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 7; whooping cough 4, and 42 from phthisis pulmonalis.

OHIO—Cleveland.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 395,000. Total number of deaths, 502, including diphtheria, 5; enteric fever, 10; measles, 1; scarlet fever, 4; smallpox, 1; whooping cough, 2, and 18 from phthisis pulmonalis.

UTAH—Salt Lake City.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 45, including la grippe, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

WASHINGTON—Tacoma.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 29, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

		zi c	l B					Dea	ths f	rom	_			
Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from	Phthisis pul- monalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Abilene, Kans	May 13	3, 194	2 2											
Allegheny, Pa	May 13	. 105, 287	30	5			·}							
Do	.] May 20		33 8	4										
Aurora, Ill	May 6	19,688	6	1									. j. .	
Baltimore, Md	May 13 May 20		138	16							2			
Bay City, Mich	May 19	. 27, 839	9	ĭ		ļ	ļ				. 1	ļ		
Biddeford, Me Binghamton, N. Y		14, 443 35, 005	7 14	4								1		1
Boston, Mass	do	448, 477	190	30		l	1		1	. 1			1	2
Bridgeport, Conn Bristol, R. I			20	4										1
Do	May 20	5,478	4	3	ļ			l	·					
Cambridge, Mass Charleston, S. C	do May 13	70,028 a 54,955	23 44	2	 	l		. 		. 1				
Chelsea, Mass	do	27, 909	17							1				
Chicago, Ill Chicopee, Mass	May 20 May 13		396	48		•••••	•••••				22		10	1
Chillicothe, Ohio	May 20	11, 288	100	1										
Cleveland, Ohio Do	May 13 May 20	261, 353 261, 353	94	2 2						4	1	1		
Dayton, Ohio	do	61,220	22	3		l			l			l		
Decatur, Ill	May 20	16,841 16,841	7 2					•••••						
Dunkirk, N. Y Do	May 6	9,416	0											
Dunmore, Pa	May 13	9, 416 8, 315	1 4											
Elmira, N. Y	do	29,708	8							ļ				
Erie, Pa Evansville, Ind	do	40, 634 5), 756	13 16	5			l			!				
Do	May 20	50,756	18				l							
Everett, Mass Fitchburg, Mass	May 13	11,068 22,037	8											1
Grand Rapids, Mich	May 20	60, 278	22 5	2				•••••						•••••
Green Bay, Wis Hoboken, N. J	do	9,069 43,648	24	1							1	1		
Holyoke, Mass	ao	35, 637	10	1					• • • • • •		•••••			
Jacksonville, Fla Jersey City, N. J	May 14	17, 201 163, 003	68	11					•••••		2	3	1	•••••
Do	May 21	163,003	61 3	0						Z		5		1
Johnstown, Pa Do	May 13 May 20	21,805 21,805	7	1				••••••						
Lawrence, Mass	May 13	44, 654	28 31	6						1	• • • • • •	1	•••••	
Los Angeles, Cal Louisville, Ky	do May 11	50, 395 161, 129	52							3		2	••••	
Do Lowell, Mass	May 18	161, 129	63 3	11				!					1	•••••
Lynchburg, Va	May 20 do	77, 696 19, 709	7											•••••
Lynchburg, Va McKeesport, Pa Do	May 16	20,741	8 5											•••••
Mahanoy City, Pa	May 23 May 20	20, 741 11, 286	1											•••••
Malden, Mass Do	May 13 May 20	23, 031 23, 031	6 2					•••••		•••••	•••••	••••••		•••••
Manchester, N. H	May 13	44, 126	26	1										
Massillon, Ohio Medford, Mass	do May 20	10, 092 11, 079	5 5	"i	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••		•••••		•••••		•••••
Melrose, Mass	May 13	8,519	4											•••••
Michigan City, Ind Middletown, N. Y	May 20 May 15	10, 776 11, 977	6 5	1	•••••	•••••		•••••	•••••	•••••		3	•••••	1
Milwaukee, Wis	May 13	204, 468	76	10						2		1	1	
Do	May 20 May 6	204, 468 164, 738	73 52	8			•••••		•••••			···· ¦	1	i
Do	May 13	164, 738 164, 738	33							2		2		i
Mobile, Ala Nashville, Tenn	May 20	81,076	28 24	4					••••••	•••••			2	
New Bedford, Mass	do	76, 168 40, 733	27	3										•••••
Newburyport, Mass	May 13	13, 947 242, 039	200	2 .										i
New Orleans. La Newton, Mass New York, N. Y	May 20	24, 379												
New York, N. Y	do	b3,550,053	1,139	141		······¹·	······¹·	'	'	8 ;	14	25	18	4

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

		zi .	u o					Dea	ths f	rom	_			
Cities.	Week ended.	Population U. census of 1890	Total deaths from	Phthisis pul- monalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Norristown, Pa Do Omaha, Nebr Oneonta, N. Y Petersburg, Va	May 13 May 20 May 13 May 20 May 14	19, 791 19, 791 19, 791 140, 452 6, 272 22, 680	11 8 6 28 1	1		ļ		ļ						ļ
Philadelphia, Pa Pittsburg, Pa Pittston, Pa Do Plainfield, N. J	May 13 May 20 May 13 May 20 May 13	22, 680 1, 046, 964 238, 617 10, 302 10, 302 11, 267	6 427 72 2 2 2 5	54 4 1	•••••		ļ			22 2 	2	3		3 4
Ponce. Porto Rico Port Huron, Mich Do Portland, Me	May 20 May 6 Apr. 29 May 6 May 13	11, 267 a 20, 000 13, 543 13, 543 13, 543 36, 425	15 5 6			4							1	
Portsmouth, Va Pottstown, Pa Do Providence, R. I	May 13 May 20 May 13 May 20	36, 425 13, 268 13, 284 13, 284 132, 146	23 5 5 5 5 5	2 8						1 2	1 1 1	3 2	1	
Richmond, Ind		16, 608 44, 843 16, 159 16, 159 18, 060 5, 864	10 5 6 7	4										1
Scranton, Pa	May 20 May 13 May 20 dodo	75, 215 11, 979 11, 979 40, 152 9, 250	20 5 8 14 5	1 2						1				
Tacoma, Wash	May 13 May 20 May 13 May 20 May 13	36, 006 18, 207 230, 392 23, 853 61, 431 18, 203	4 8 93 7 24 8	4								1	1	•••••
Worcester, Mass Do Yonkers, N. Y. Youngstown, Ohio	May 5 May 12 May 19 May 20	84, 685 84, 685 32, 033 33, 220	33 37 7	3 .						1	1	1		

a Estimated.

FOREIGN.

[Reports received from United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, December 31, 1898, to May 26, 1899.

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Савев.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India: Bombay Calcutta Madras Singapore.			. 445	
	YELLOW	FEVER	·•	
Brazil : Bahia	Dec. 24-Apr. 15 Mar. 21 Nov. 11-Mar. 30	. 41	17	Yellow fever epidemic.
Colombia: Barranquilla	Dec. 2-Mar. 4	1	8	
Guantanamo Havana	Apr. 22 Dec. 16-Apr. 13 Apr. 18		. 9	On barkentine St. Paul. Removed from S. S. "North
Matanzas Mexico:	Mar. 16-Mar. 30	1		Anglia." One in United States Army.
Tampico Vera Cruz	Apr. 20 Dec. 8-May 12	1	. 70	
	PLAG	UE.		
Arabia: Aden Djiddah	Apr. 7 Feb. 22-Mar. 31	1	51	On steamship Caledonia.
China : Hongkong Formosa :	Dec. 10-Jan. 21 Mar. 8-Apr. 15	2 69	2 70	
Taichu Tainan Taipeh Taiwan	Jan. 12-Jan. 18 Jan. 9-Jan. 18 Dec. 25 Dec. 31	1 24 10	17 2	Plague exists.
TamsuiIndia : Bombay	Jan. 1-Mar. 29 Nov. 22-Apr. 18 Jan. 21-Apr. 8	İ	519 4,504	riague caiste.
CalcuttaMadras Madagascar : Tamataye	Jan. 21-Apr. 8 Mar. 18-Mar. 31 Nov. 26-Feb. 8		617 3 210	
Mauritius : Port Louis	Jan. 25	1	1	
	SMALLI	POX.		
Africa : Lorenzo Marquez	Dec. 1-Dec. 24	18		
Arabia : Haneguine Argentina :	May 2			Smallpox epidemic.
Buenos Ayres Belgium : Antwerp Ghent	Nov. 1-Nov. 30 Dec. 8-Apr. 29 Mar. 25-Apr. 8	59	5 19 2	
Brazil : BahiaRio de Janeiro	Nov. 19-Apr. 15 Nov. 11-Mar. 30	172 145	12 88	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Canada:				
Ontario:	Ian 20_Feb 22	. 1		
Coburg County Dundos County	do		1	
Dunham County	do			
Essex County	do			
Grenorth County	do	. 5	1	
Kent County	do	. 3		
Northumberland County	do	1		
Prescott County Stormont County	do	15	3	
Stormont County	ao	11 3	1	
York County Province of Quebec	Ton 96-Ann 91	14	1	
China:	Jan. 20-Apr. 21	1.2	1 *	
Fuchou	Feb. 25	l		Smallpox prevalent.
Hongkong	Jan. 1-Apr. 1	31	13	Simulation of the same of the
Ceylon:				
Colombo	Dec. 24-Dec. 31		. 1	
Colombia:				
Baranquilla	Mar. 25-Apr. 15	8		
Cuba: Havana	D 00	i -	į į	T TT 11-1 CH A A
Havana	Dec. 30	1		In United States Army.
Santiana	Apr. 14-Apr. 20			On steemship Themes Des
Santiago	Feb. 23-Mar. 21			On steamship Thomas Brooks.
Egypt:	Apr. 8-Apr. 15	*		
Cairo	Jan. 16-Apr. 22		. 8	
England:	Julia 10 Irpr. 25		1 1	
Liverpool	Dec. 3-Mar. 18	3	1 1	
London	Dec. 17-Apr. 29	15	1	
South Shields	Jan. 21-Jan. 28	1		
Sunderland	Jan. 15-Jan. 21	2		
_ Formosa	Feb. 10-Mar. 10	•••••	2	
France:	D. 0. D. 11			
Paris	Dec. 24-Feb. 11	•••••	8	
Germany: Donstedt	May 9		!!	Smallman reported
Hamburg	May 9 Apr. 8-Apr. 15	2		Smallpox reported.
Gibraltar	Jan. 30-Feb. 12	2	1	
Greece :	Julii: 60 1 65. 12	_	-	
Athens	Mar. 11-May 6	173	83	
India:	- 1		1 1	
Bombay	Nov. 22-Apr. 18		49	
Calcutta	Nov. 19-Apr. 8 Dec. 24-Dec. 31	•••••	13	
Colombo	Dec. 24-Dec. 31	••••••	1 1	
Madras Singapore	Nov. 26-Apr. 14	•••••	7 22	
Italy:	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	•••••	22	
Milan	Jan. 22-Jan. 28	1		
Japan :	Jan. 22 Jan. 20	•		
Awomori Ken	Nov. 18-Dec. 31	126	28	
Chiba Ken	Dec. 9-Dec. 31	i		
Hiogo Ken	Nov. 18-Dec. 8	ī		
Iwate Ken	Dec. 9-Dec. 31	1		
Kanagawa Ken	Nov. 18-Dec. 8	1		
Nagano Ken	Dec. 9-Dec. 31 Nov. 18-Dec. 8	1		
Nagasaki Ken	Nov. 18-Dec. 8	8		
Osaka and Hiogo The Hokkaido	Mar 4-Mar. 11 Nov. 18-Dec. 8	2 8		
Tottori Ken	Nov. 18-Dec. 8	å		
Korea:	110V. 18-Dec. 6	•		
Seoul	Jan. 1-Mar. 25			Smallpox endemic.
Madagascar:				
Tamatave	Jan. 18-Jan. 25	8		
	Nov. 26-Jan. 18	123	6	
Mexico:			1	_
C. P. Diaz	Jan. 10			Do.
Chihuahua	Feb. 11-Feb. 25	10	10	
Chihuahua City of Mexico	Jan. 7-May 13 Dec. 31-Apr. 23	•••••	16 33	
Fuente	Anr 11	2	99	
Guerrero	Apr. 11	2		
Juarez	Feb. 18	15		
Monterey	Dec. 2-Jan. 5		3	
Nuevo Laredo	Jan. 29-May 13	11	5	
Vera Cruz	Jan. 5-Apr. 27		6	
licaragua:	10.35	_	!	
Bluefields	Apr. 18-May 6	2 !	0	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued. SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.		Свяев.	Deaths.	Remarks.	
Russia :						ĺ
Moscow	Dec.	24-Apr.	15	150	51	
Odessa		7-Apr.			7	
St. Petersburg	Jan.	1-Apr.	22	119	13 27	
Warsaw	Jan.	16-Apr.	15		27	
Curkey:		_				
Bagdad		22-Nov.			20	
Constantinople	Jan.	2-May	1		151	
Rhodes		17				
Smyrna	Dec.	25-Apr.	15		1	
Uruguay;						
Montevideo	Mar.	1-Mar.	18		1	

Current quarantine measures.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Berlin, April 19 and 24, 1899.]

CRETE.—The quarantine regulations formulated by the International Health Commission at Constantinople against arrivals from Djiddah have been put in force by the authorities of the island.

EGYPT.—The plague regulations declared March 15, against Port Louis are declared out of force.

NETHERLANDS.—By order of April 8, the minister of the interior declares as follows:

1. The port of Calcutta is declared infected.

2. The period of observation for infected vessels shall be extended to ten days.

MADAGASCAR.—According to advices of March 2, the quarantine at Tamatave is suspended, and vessels leaving that port are now being given clean bills of health.

STRAITS SETTLEMENT—Singapore.—The ports of Calcutta and Hongkong were declared infected, February 27, and March 15, respectively. All arrivals from the ports named shall, until further notice, be detained until the expiration of nine days from the date of their departure, or from the appearance of the last case of sickness on board, or until they receive free pratique from the colonial authorities.

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.—According to advices of March 16, the Government has ordered that, inasmuch as no new plague suspect cases have occurred in the country, and as the cases at Middleburg and Cape Minden have been ascertained not to be plague, the prohibition against entry of Hindoos is removed.

SANITARY REPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL AMERICAN AND COLOMBIAN FRUIT PORTS.

As stated in Public Health Reports for March 31, 1899, acting assistant surgeons of the Marine-Hospital Service have been detailed for duty in the office of the consuls in certain Central American and Colombian fruit ports. These officers and their stations are as follows: C. W. Knights, at Belize, British Honduras; N. K. Vance, at Living-

ston, Guatemala; Act. Asst. Surg. L. R. Wailes, at Puerto Cortez, Honduras; Wm. T. Hamilton, at La Ceiba, Honduras; D. W. Goodman, at Bluefields, Nicaragua; Wm. H. Corson, at Port Limon, Costa Rica, and Act. Asst. Surg. H. B. Mohr, at Bocas del Toro, Colombia.

The following reports have been received from these officers:

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Belize.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Knight reports, May 11, that the sanitary conditions of Belize are very good; prevailing disease malaria; no infectious or contagious disease in Belize or near surrounding country. The steamer *Manogue* sails this morning for Mobile; the steamer *Breakwater* sails this afternoon for New Orleans. Captains, crews, and passengers all in good health.

COLOMBIA.

Bocas del Toro.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, May 6, as follows—

I have the honor to submit report for week ended Friday, May 5, 1899. The following vessels have cleared and sailed from this port during the week: April 30, steamship Kitty, Olsen, 17 crew, for Mobile, 1 passenger; steamship Franklin, Mussen, 14 crew, for New Orleans, no passengers. May 3, steamship John Wilson, Olsen, 17 crew, for Mobile, 4 passengers. May 4, steamship Phænix, Sewall, 17 crew, for New Orleans, no passengers. May 5, steamship Utstein, Aarsvold, 15 crew, for Mobile, 1 passenger; steamship Fulton, Jacobsen, 14 crew, for New Orleans, 2 passengers.

The health of Bocas del Toro and the surrounding country is very good. Local physicians report very little malarial fever. The weather has been exceptionally warm, and very little rain has fallen during the

week.

Two deaths have come to my knowledge, 1 an infant, cause not ascer-

tained: 1 a Chinaman, cause suicide.

I have had occasion during the week to visit several points in the Chiriqui lagoon, where I found the sanitary conditions good. The manner of handling and loading the vessels in the lagoon commended itself to me. The ships come to anchor about one-half mile from the shore, and the lighters with the fruit are brought by steam launches, which are then unloaded by the laborers on the ships. As this work proceeds very rapidly, there is little time for any further communication with the shore. As the master of the ship is not concerned with the loading, he has ample time to keep a vigilant watch the resisting with the resisting watches.

I propose to make such trips from time to time until I have visited

all loading points in the lagoon.

May 13, as follows: I have the honor to submit report for the week ended Friday, May 12, 1899. The following vessels have cleared and sailed from this port for ports in the United States: May 6, steamship Colombia, Berg, 16 crew, for Mobile, no passengers. May 10, steamship Yumuri, Boc, 16 crew, for Mobile, 2 passengers. May 11, steamphip Baracoa, Wolden, 16 crew, for Mobile, no passengers; steamship España, Danielsen, 14 crew, for New Orleans, no passengers.

The health of this port and the surrounding country is good. I have seen a few cases of malarial fever, all of the tertian variety. No remit-

tent forms or continued forms of fever have as yet come under my observation. The fellowing deaths have come to my knowledge: Pulmonary tuberculosis, 2; cerebral hemorrhage, 1; chronic nephritis, 1. These figures were obtained from reliable sources, and they include all burials which have taken place during the week. I have visited some of the neighboring islands and find the health of these isolated points remarkably good.

There has been considerable traffic to and from Colon during the week. With Puerto Limon, Costa Rica, there has been little communication.

COSTA RICO.

Port Limon.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Carson reports, May 8, as follows:

I respectfully report herewith the continued good health of Port Limon, Costa Rica, and also the satisfactory condition of the adjacent country.

One death was officially recorded yesterday, the 7th instant, as resulting from fever, but not classified. I learned on investigation that the death in question was the result of repeated attacks of malarial fever, the deceased, a coolie woman was advanced in years, very feeble and had not received any medical attention. This death has been the only one recorded in the town and department of Limon since the 28th ultimo.

There is no suspicion as to contagious or infectious disease to be connected with the hospitals of Limon at this date.

May 12, as follows: The sanitary condition of Port Limon and also of the adjacent country remains good. There is no suspicion of contagious or infectious disease. Only 1 death has occurred in the town of Limon since report of the 8th instant, a male coolie, found dead by the roadside a short distance outside the town limits; the cause of death, however, was returned as calentura (fever), a very common and convenient local term, and one not at all times reliable nor satisfactory.

May 14, as follows: Rigid inspection made this morning of the 2 hospitals located at Limon as to the existence of contagious or infectious diseases was very satisfactory. One death occurred in Limon Charity Hospital, an inmate for some weeks, and whose death has been officially returned as the result of valvular disease of the heart. This is the only death in the town or department of Limon since last report of the 12th instant. The sanitary condition of the town of Limon proper continues very good.

HONDURAS.

Puerto Cortez.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Wailes reports, May 9, as follows: Since my last report I would respectfully state that I have made a tour of inspection of 4 small towns, of from 100 or 200 to 1,000 inhabitants each, situated on the coast northward, Omoa, Palo Blanco, Ponaiso, Morchilina, and La Masca. These pueblos are all situated on high, salubrious, sandy ground, at the foot of the mountains, and free from swamp or marsh, with the exception of Omoa, the largest. The houses, or dwellings, are almost entirely of bamboo and mamacea leaves, with dirt floors. The inhabitants are of the native mixed races, living most frugally on the native products of the country; fruit chiefly, the banana plantation being their only source of revenue as well as subsistence, using the water from the mountain spring. I visited or

interviewed every individual I could hear of in any way ailing, and found nothing whatever in the nature of contagious or infectious diseases, in fact a most remarkable exemption from disease of any kind. From the interior I have reports of dysentery. This port continues remarkably healthy.

NICABAGUA.

Bluefields.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports, May 10, that the sanitary condition of Bluefields remains satisfactory.

CUBA.

Sanitary report from Cienfuegos.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, May 15, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended May 13, 1899. The station now has all of the essential apparatus on hand and in working order, the 2 pumps reported missing having come on the last steamer from New York, as reported in letter to the Bureau. The personnel of the station is also complete, consisting of 1 engineer, 2 attendants, and 1 office messenger. The engineer has charge of the disinfecting pier and apparatus, and has everything ready for use at any moment. All the apparatus has been used or tested. A few minor alterations have been made to facilitate the handling and preserving of the station property, and we are now prepared to disinfect with dispatch all but large steamers. These could be disinfected thoroughly here, but it would require some time. 2 attendants act as boatmen. They take week on and week off as watchmen, the one on duty being at the wharf from daylight until dark to give prompt notice of approaching vessels, and to have everything in readiness for immediate boarding. The rowboat rented the first of the week is now being used for this purpose. She flies the national flag aft and the yellow flag forward when boarding. By direction of Surgeon Carter, inspection of baggage bound to New York was begun this week on the steamship Saratoga. All passengers, except 1 discharged soldier, being first class and the baggage being in good condition no disinfecting was done. Each piece of baggage was labeled with the red inspected label, dated and stamped. The health of the city remains about the same as last week. The rains have not begun, however, and good water is very hard to get. Thirty-eight deaths were registered, against 34 last week, of which 8 were from dysentery and 7 from malaria.

Respectfully, yours,

S. B. GRUBBS, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The Supervising Surgeon General, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Sanitary report from Guantanamo.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 6, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to state that our sanitary inspector, Dr. Nin, reports as follows from Guantanamo: No other sickness has occurred on the British barkentine St. Paul. She will sail next week for New York.

On May 3, the United States Army transport Thomas took the Fifth

United States Volunteers from Guantanamo. The case of yellow fever

occurring on the St. Paul was noted on the bill of health.

To-day a suspicious case is reported on the British bark *Douglas*, and the vessel has been placed in quarantine. She is loading sugar for New York.

Respectfully, yours,

M. J. Rosenau,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U.S. M. H.S.

The Supervising Surgeon-General,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Sanitary report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, May 18, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended May 18, 1899:

The week shows an increased mortality of 25 over the preceding seven days; there were 28 deaths from all fevers, against 16 for the preceding week. There were no deaths from yellow fever.

The deaths from intestinal diseases remain stationary and will not

increase until the rainy season sets in.

But one United States transport entered and cleared, the McClellan; this vessel had an acting assistant surgeon of the Army aboard, who called at this office for suggestions as to the care of the vessel. The army supplies were discharged during the day at San José wharf, the vessel going out into the open bay during the night; even then officers of the ship spent a greater portion of the night ashore, against the protest of the medical officer of the ship. The McClellan received her bill of health for New York via Santiago.

There are but few soldiers returning to the United States from this port. One company of the signal corps left on Saturday, April 13, by the Plant Line for Egmont quarantine station, after a thorough disin-

fection of all company and personal effects.

The disinfection of vessels here is being carried out with every attention to absolute sterilization of the vessel and all that they contain; in fact, it is doubtful if it is possible to add to the work in its smallest detail. In every different process of disinfection we go beyond the prescribed rules of maritime disinfection, and with this carefulness, coupled with the complete apparatus on hand, it is safe to say that disinfection here is as thorough as at any station in the United States, and speaking from a personal knowledge, it is more thorough than it is at the average quarantine station in the Southern States.

The weather is remarkably cool and pleasant for this season of the

year. The thermometer has not yet registered 90°.

Mortality for the week ended May 18, 1899, was as follows: Enteric fever, 7; pernicious fever, 2; malarial fever, 19; enteritis, 17; measles, 4; pneumonia, 9; tuberculosis, 22; deaths from all causes, 155.

Very respectfully,

W. F. BRUNNER, Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The Supervising Surgeon-General,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Sanitary report from Matanzas.

MATANZAS, CUBA, May 17, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the sanitary condition and the important transactions of the Service at this port for the week ended May 13, 1899:

Although the death rate shows an increase over last week, the sani-

tary condition of Matanzas continues excellent.

There were 29 deaths from all causes reported during the week, representing a mortality of 38.72 per thousand per annum. The chief causes of death were as follows: Malarial fever, 6; hydræmia, 6; typhoid fever, 1; simple enteritis, 4; tuberculosis, 2.

The majority, if not all, of the deaths reported from hydraemia, I believe to have been due to malarial cachexia, aided by insufficient

food.

During the period covered by this report the following cases were

reported: Typhoid fever, 3; diphtheria, 1; dysentery, 1.

The work of the street cleaning department is worthy of all praise. The streets are invariably clean and well kept. The regulations regarding the emptying and disinfection of privy vaults are rigidly enforced, and all nuisances prejudicial to the public health promptly removed.

The officers of the Army having this work in charge deserve great credit for the splendid results achieved. Matanzas has many natural conditions for making it a model sanitary city and harbor. With the work being done at present great results may be expected, but the best can not be hoped for until the city is properly sewered, and the marshes along the river banks in the proximity of the city filled in. Matanzas is probably as clean to day as any of our cities on the southern seaboard.

The work of the station progresses favorably. Baggage leaving Matanzas for points north of the so thern boundary of Maryland (and to remain north) is simply inspected and passed, unless it contains prohibited articles, or has come from Havana or other infected locality.

Twenty certificates of protection from smallpox were issued during the week, 2 of which were also given certificates of immunity to yellow fever. Two persons were vaccinated. Five pieces of baggage were disinfected and passed.

The steamship Herman was disinfected, the process being completed

on the 14th instant.

Nine vessels were inspected during the week ended May 16, and 5 bills of health issued during the same period.

Very respectfully, G. M. GUITERAS, Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Sanitary report from Santiago de Cuba.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 6, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report a sudden decline in the death rate of this city during the week ended May 6. There were but 17 deaths in the civil population. This is the first time for many weeks that no deaths from malarial fevers are recorded.

The causes of deaths were: Pneumonia, 3; tuberculosis, 3; enteritis, 2; typhoid, 1; dysentery, 1; diabetes, 1; cerebral congestion, 1;

apoplexy, 1; cerebral hemorrhage, 1; Bright's disease, 1; old age, 2; total, 17.

Two new cases of diphtheria have been treated by physicians in

private practice during the week.

During the month of March of this year there were 131 deaths which, with an estimated population of 40,000, represents an annual death rate of 39.3 per 1,000. In April there were 124 deaths, or 37.2 per 1,000. The following figures show the deaths in March and April in the civil population during the past ten years: March—1888, 81; 1889, 74; 1890, 78; 1891, 107; 1892, 59; 1893, 123; 1894, 87; 1895, 86; 1896, 114; 1897, 333; 1898, (?); 1899, 131. April—1888, 75; 1889, 96; 1890, 70; 1891, 88; 1892, 108; 1893, 127; 1894, 69; 1895, 157; 1896, 220; 1897, 302; 1898, (?); 1899, 124.

During the same week, ended May 6, 21 vessels were inspected, 16 of

which upon arrival and 5 prior to departure.

Work on the *Rough Rider* is being pushed as rapidly as possible, but we have to contend with many annoying delays and difficulties.

Reports from Guantanamo and Daiquiri are made the subject of sepa-

rate letters.

Respectfully, yours,

M. J. ROSENAU,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U.S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

EGYPT.

Plague officially reported in Alexandria.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, D. C., May 22, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor, by direction of the Secretary of State, to inform you that a telegram has just been received from the vice consul general at Cairo, Egypt, which reads as follows, viz: "Two cases plague officially reported Alexandria."

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

THOS. W. CRIDLER,
Third Assistant Secretary.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

GERMANY.

Contagious diseases in the consular district of Magdeburg.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, Magdenburg, Germany, May 9, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Treasury Department that small-pox, contagious itch, and ectropium (contagious inflammation) are reported to have broken out among the Polish-Russian field workmen at Roitzsch, Quedlinburg, and Neuhaldensleben, as well as Dönstedt, in this consular district. A number of deaths have occurred. The sanitary boards of the respective places have taken energetic measures to prevent a spreading of the diseases.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

HENRY W. DIEDERICH, United States Consul.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

GUADELOUPE.

Quarantine against Porto Rico removed.

POINTE A PITRE, May 15, 1899.

Secretary State, Washington: Quarantine is removed against Porto Rico to-day.

ATME.

MAURITIUS.

Report of plague in Port Louis.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, Port Louis, Mauritius, March 29, 1899.

SIR: In reference to my cablegram of February 8, 1899, reporting the outbreak of bubonic plague in Mauritius, and the official confirmation of same by my dispatch No. 63 dated February 14, 1899, I have now the honor to call the further attention of the Department to the conflicting and vacillating accounts as per sundry newspaper clippings inclosed and published in the leading journal of the colony.

Referring to the last two paragraphs of the above-numbered dispatch. I may state that a short time afterwards I called at the health department, bringing with me the Department circular dated October 31, 1898, and requested some information on the subjects named, in order

to enable me to reply to the questions asked in the circular.

In the absence of the chief medical officer I was referred to his locum tenens, who informed me that there were no published accounts or other sanitary documents on file in his office except such ordinances as those which he gave me on a previous visit to his bureau, and which I forwarded to the Department per local post as reported in my dispatch dated January 28, 1898, and in answer to Department circular dated August 13, 1897. I therefore regret that for lack of any correct data I am so far unable to answer intelligently the several questions of the circular, and can only report the sanitary state of the colony as it comes under my observation and as reported in the newspapers.

Apropos to the existence of plague and the present unsanitary condition of the health of the colony, I have to call the attention of the Department to the fact that during the quarter ended March 31, 1899. there have been eight bills of health issued by this consulate to vessels loaded with sugar and bound from this port for Delaware Breakwater, United States of America. All of them were British vessels and bound for the above port except the Samar, of Boston, which cleared for Sandy In this connection I may remark that, although there were 4 American vessels in port during this quarter, not 1 of them was favored with a cargo to the States by the two principal English houses which have the monopoly of the American business here, although one of the American captains told me that offers were made by some of them for a cargo, but whilst they paid 19 shillings per ton to the British vessels, they only offered them 15 shillings per ton. The Samar, the only American vessel that got a cargo to the States, was chartered by a French house, which had only received the one order for sugar shipped to the States.

Regarding the issuing of bills of health, it is supposed or expected here, that the consul will follow the report given in the colonial bill of health, which is presented at the consulate by the agents of the vessels accompanied by the captains.

For sound reasons, I have never followed the reports given in the colonial bill of health, but ever since the breaking out of the plague, I have always qualified the colonial report by my own remarks, so far as the plague appeared to develop itself. Hence, every American bill of health that I have issued during the quarter ended March 31, 1899, commencing with No. 4 of 1899 and dated February 4 of this year, have been qualified regarding the plague.

It will now be seen from the following circumstances that my suspicions regarding the correctness of the reports of the colonial bills of

health were well founded.

The last two colonial bills of health issued for America were clean bills and correspond with the American bills of health Nos. 7 and 8, dated, respectively, March 22 and 23, and issued to the 2 British vessels, Oriel and Westbun. It will be seen from the newspaper clipping No. 2 inclosed, that it is stated that the Oriel left for America with a clean bill of health. This statement is perfectly correct as to the colonial bill of health, but entirely untrue regarding the American bill of health, for I could not indorse the opinions held by the colonial health department, although it was suggested that I ought also to give a clean bill. The reason assigned for the action of the colonial health department in issuing a clean bill of health is, that as no case of plague had been discovered since March 1, therefore the plague, through the great vigilance exercised on the part of the health authorities, had been quickly and effectively stamped out in so short a time. Although in India it is known that the disease often disappears for a year, when it again breaks out with greater violence, which at present is the case in Calcutta, where bubonic plague is again raging after a lapse of a year. Therefore, the hurried conclusion arrived at by the health authorities, as to the suppression of the plague here, quickly vanished, for two days only elapsed after their declaration when two new cases of plague were discovered. See newspaper clipping No. 7 inclosed, and I am informed that several other cases have since then appeared.

Such an occurrence is not at all to be wondered at, considering the methods adopted towards an end. From the very incipiency of the malady in the colony it appears there has been any amount of blundering, some believing that the health authorities were mistaken when they declared the malady to be bubonic plague. See newspaper clipping No. 3. Lieutenant-Colonel Cretin, who has been one of the persons accused of having made such a statement, has been, I understand, for over fourteen years the doctor attached to the Bengal native infantry, and who is now here with his regiment. Many others here are under

the same impression, but do not express their opinions.

When the first steps were taken toward crushing out the plague, when the houses in which the unfortunate victims died were ordered to be burned, and the wretched poor creatures of the affected localities, numbering about 400 people, were ordered to be sent to the segregated ranches outside of town, all of which had a bad effect; it seems the poor creatures were almost scared to death; and when they saw the houses in which their neighbors died, burned, and they themselves hurried together to be sent out of town, 200 of them stampeded and escaped police surveillance, making their way as best they could into the interior of the island, and scattering themselves about the towns, wherever they found a friend to conceal them and give them a shelter. These 200 people are still at large, and if they are the means of spreading a contagious disease by the effect of their contact with others, perhaps

the plague is only beginning to develop itself. By late reports it seems that since the plague, or whatever it is, has made its appearance in Port Louis, it has cost the Government nearly 300,000 rupees, and only a few thousand rupees of this amount have been appropriated in indemnifying the poor people whose little houses have been burned down. Some of them, I am informed, have refused to accept the small amount offered them as compensation for the loss of their little houses and lots.

In the present disarranged condition of the finances of the colony it is muttered that there is somewhere a reckless expenditure of the public However, it is a very fortunate matter that the coffers of the Government have been considerably increased for the past year, and especially during the last quarter by the amount of export duty paid it on the large shipments of sugar sent to the United States. the immense sum paid for the actual commodity, the amount disbursed in brokerage and commission has been immense. For the quarter ended March 31, 1899, there has been shipped to the States sugar amounting in value to \$1,690,013.56, all except one small cargo shipped in British vessels, freight paid in the States. In my dispatch No. 63 of February 14, 1899, I remarked that the health authorities were about to establish a lazaretto near the consulate. Since then they have done so, but it is not exactly a lazaretto. The house in question was formerly a protestant orphanage and now has been appropriated for the reception of the well people removed from the affected districts. is not all, for the Mohammedan community of Port Louis, which is by far the wealthiest and most numerous body in town, have lately purchased a large mission right opposite the consulate, which formerly belonged to a wealthy Frenchman, and have turned it into a hospital for their own people who may contract the pest, as they do not wish the colonial health authorities to meddle with them. The few neighbors who lived here have all left for the country towns to avoid the great heat of the season and if possible to escape the plague, so that I am absolutely the only one classed among certain people remaining in town.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. CAMPBELL,

United States Consul.

The honorable the Assistant Secretary of State.

TURKEY.

Epizootic bulletin.

[Translated in this Bureau from copy officially forwarded.]

SALONICA.—April 30, 1899. Sheep pox has appeared at Gramatina,

a village in the district of Avrat-Hissar,

Constantinople.—One death from glanders has been reported from a stable at Sarakiz, the third municipal district. The remaining horses have been isolated. No other cases of epizootic disease exist in the capital, except those previously reported in first, second, fifth, and sixth municipal districts, and the tramway stables.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 21, 1899.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

AFRICA—Lorenzo Marques.—Month of February, 1899. Estimated population, 5,009. Total number of deaths, 34.

Month of March, 1899. Total number of deaths, 60, including 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ARABIA—Aden.—Week ended April 29, 1899. Estimated population, 41,346. Total number of deaths not reported. An epidemic of climatic fever prevails, attacking many Europeans. The mortality is slight.

BAHAMAS—Governors Harbor.—Week ended May 13, 1899. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay — Abaco. — Two weeks ended May 14, 1899. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended May 13, 1899. Estimated population, 11,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—Nice.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 108,227. Total number of deaths, 215, including diphtheria, 1; measles, 7; smallpox, 1; whooping cough, 1, and 21 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Roubaix.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 126,332. Total number of deaths, 220, including enteric fever, 1, and 4 from whooping cough.

GERMANY—Dresden.—Year ended December 31, 1898. Estimated population, 388,300. Total number of deaths, 7,054, including diphtheria, 85; enteric fever, 16; la grippe, 32; measles, 99; scarlet fever, 23, and 909 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended April 29, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 17.7 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Wolverhampton, viz, 27.6, and the lowest in Gateshead, viz, 11.3.

London.—One thousand four hundred and seventy eight deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 45; scarlet fever, 6; diphtheria, 26; whooping cough, 54; enteric fever, 4, and diarrhea and dysentery, 10. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 16.9 a thousand. In Greater London 1,987 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 15.9 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 8 from diphtheria, 19 from measles, and 25 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended April 29, 1899, in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 26.3 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,053,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Tralee, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Sligo, viz, 60.9 a thousand. In Dublin and

suburbs, 199 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 3; influenza, 10, and whooping cough, 8.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended April 29, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 21.1 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,587,414. The lowest mortality was recorded in Edinburgh, viz, 17.0, and the highest in Perth, viz, 28.8 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 644, including diphtheria, 3; measles, 30; scarlet fever, 5, and whooping cough, 22.

GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended May 6, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 16.5 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Plymouth, viz, 22.3, and the lowest in Derby, viz, 9.8.

London.—One thousand three hundred and ninety-seven deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 36; scarlet fever, 10; diphtheria, 21; whooping cough, 47; enteric fever, 7, and diarrhea and dysentery, 12. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 16.0 a thousand. In Greater London, 1,836 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 14.7 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 14 from diphtheria, 11 from measles, 3 from scarlet fever, and 15 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended May 6, 1899, in the 23 principal town districts of Ireland was 23.1 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,053,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Newry, viz, 8.1, and the highest in Kilkenny, viz, 42.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 166 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2; influenza, 8, and whooping cough, 4.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended May 6, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 18.5 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,587,414. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 12.5, and the highest in Glasgow, viz, 20.1 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 564, including diphtheria, 5; measles, 16; scarlet fever, 3, and whooping cough, 19.

GUATEMALA—Puerto Barrios.—Two weeks ended May 10, 1899. Population not reported. Total number of deaths, 1. No contagious diseases.

Guiana—Parimaribo.—Month of March, 1899. Estimated population, 30,567. Total number of deaths, 87. No deaths from contagious diseases reported.

ITALY—Milan.—Month of April, 1899. Estimated population, 481,297. Total number of deaths not reported. Diphtheria, enteric fever, measles, and scarlet fever reported present, but no deaths from contagious disease reported.

JAVA—Batavia.—Two weeks ended April 8, 1899. Estimated population, 150,000. Number of deaths not reported. No contagious diseases reported.

St. Helena.—Four weeks ended April 8, 1899. Estimated population, 4,000. Total number of deaths, 8. No contagious diseases.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—Singapore.—Month of February, 1899. Estimated population, 97,111. Total number of deaths, 563, including beriberi, 82; smallpox, 16, and 88 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of March, 1899. Total number of deaths, 635, including beriberi, 89; smallpox, 18, and 112 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.		ded.	dod .	2 8		1 2	1	1 .:	1 4				
4.3	Week ended.		Estimated popula-	Total deaths from	Cholera.	Yellow fever	Smallpox.	Typhus fever	Enteric fever	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Alexandretta	. Apr		6,000	2				ļ .					
Do	. Apr . May	. 29	6,000	4		.				.		· · · · · ·	
Amherstburg Amsterdam	. May	, 13 6	2, 300 515, 669	129	•••••	· ·····	•••••		•••••	· · · · · ·	•••••	•	ï
Antwern	Apr		287, 462	79			8		1	4	1	1	1
Asuncion	. Mar	. 20	50,000	16				ļ			ļ		
Athens Barmen	. Mat	6	200, 000 137, 000	0		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	8	ļ			•••••		•
Barranquilla	. Apr		40,000	31 12	•••••		•••••		•••••		•••••	*****	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Raimit	. I	0	80,000	19					4	ļ	1		
Belfast	. May	6	350,000	162		.			3	1		3	2
Relize	. Mav	· 11	13,000 1,747,903	7	·····	.	ļ	ļ					.
Berlin	. Apr. May	22 6	1,747,903 510,343	607 163			•••••	•••••	1	15 2	11 3	9	5
Birmingham Bluefields	d	o	3,018	2									
Rradford	. d	0	231, 260	82						3	ļ		5
Bremen	Apr	29	144,500	40 210		•••••	•••••	•••••		3	2	1	
Breslau Bristol	May	do	300,000 320,911	102			•••••		i		i	•••••	4
Brussels Budapest,	Apr.	29	551,611	175					ī		1	2	8
Budapest	Apr.	30	640, 000 760, 062					2		5	4	11	ļ
Cairo	Apr.	8	760, 062	401 372			1 2	8 10	8	•••••	1	•••••	
Do Do	Apr.	15 22	760, 062 760, 062	396			î	5	4		3		
Cardiff	May	6	130, 283										3
Cartagena	Apr.	21	25,000	11						•••••	•••••	••- ••	
Do	Apr. May	29 4	25,000 124,000	10 72	•••••		•••••		4	••••••	•••••	•••••	•••••
Chaudiere Junction	May	13	500	0								•••••	
Chemnitz	Apr. May	29	172, 840	81							1	1	
Chihuahua Christiania	May May	13	24,000	31 65			3	•••••	•••••		•••••	•••••	1
Coburg	Apr	6 29	207, 000 19, 507	10									
Cognac	d	lo	20, 400	12									1
Do	May	6	20, 400 357, 497	14				•••••		•••••		•••••	1
Cologne Colombo	Apr.	29 8	357, 497 130, 000	123 73		•••••	•••••		2	•••••	3		•••••
Do	Apr.	15	130,000	72					1			1	
Innetentinonle	Mav	1	750,000	241			3		7			7	
'onen hagen		29	351,000	127			•••••	•••••	2	2	1	1	4
Crefeld		lo	110,000 29,098	29 8]	
Do	May	6	29,098	7									•••••
Oublin	Apr.	29	350,000	199					I		1		8
Do Dresden	May Apr.	6 8	350, 000 392, 300	166 140							2 2		4
Do	Apr.	15	392, 300	149							1		
Oundee	May	6	166, 072	58				1		1	1	1	1
Edinburgh Tushing		o	298, 927 18, 371	105 8				•••••			•••••	1	8
rankfort-on-the-Main	Apr.	29	253,000	61							2		i
rankfort-on-the-Main runchal	Apr.	30	36, 982	18									•••••
Do leneva	May	7	36, 982	21 35			••••• •			····· ·	2		•••••
Hent	May	20	95, 348 162, 652	35 65	•••••				1		1		•••••
irgenti	Apr.	29	24, 428	10									•••••
llascow	May	6	724, 349	284		.	-		1	2	2	14	5
othenburg Justemala City Islifax	Apr. May	29	122, 205 65, 000	39 39		••••• •		-			1 .	····· ·	•••••
[alifax	May	13	45,000	11						<u> </u>			•••••
iamiiton	Mar.	9	16,000	0									•••••
Do	Mar.	16	16,000	2 2		•••• •	•••• •	•••• •	-		•••• •	-	•••••
Do Iavre	Mar. Apr.	23 29	16,000 119,470	60									
longkong	Apr.	15	248,710	a 84					1 .].	
Do	Apr.	22	248, 710	b 116		.		2 .	.		.		••••
ingston, Canada	May May	19 8	18,800 3,500	4 2		••••• -	••••• •	•••• •			••••• •		•••••
a Čebai					,	4			!		- 1		

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

		협	l g				Deat	ths f	rom-			
Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough,
La Paz	Apr. 22	5,000	0		.							
Do	Apr. 29 May 6	5,000 5,000	. 8									
Leeds	do	423,889	150		.	·		2		4	6	1
Leghorn	Apr. 30 Apr. 29	104, 681 430, 635	173					1	2	1 2	3	
Leith	May 6	77,385	19		.			ļ				2
LicataLiege	Apr. 29	20,000 169,604	12 39				1	2	ļ			
Liverpool	May 6	688, 645	253				1	3	1	1	4	2
Livingston	May 9	3,000	1 007			ļ					64	79
London, England Do	Apr. 29 May 6	6, 528, 434 6, 528, 434	1,987 1,838					13	13	34 35	64 47	62
Lvons	Apr. 29	466,028	204			l			2	1	1	1
Magdeburg Do	Mar. 18 Mar. 25	225, 521 225, 521	87 79						5	3		3
Manchester	May 6	546,010	203]		2	ĭ		23	4
Mannheim Marseilles	Apr. 29 May 7	546,010 124,703 447,344	43 249		·			1		•••••		•••••
Matamoras	May 12	16,304	13								1	
Mazatlan	May 7	16,700	13		·							•
Messina Monte Cristi	May 6 Apr. 29	107,000 3,000	38									
Monterey	May 11	25,000	80	ļ								
Montevideo Munich	Mar. 25 Apr. 29	215, 061 445, 000	41 213				•••••	ï	ï	3		ï
New Castle on Tyne	Apr. 22	223,000	95									
Do		223, 000 223, 000	72 76				•••••	•••••	1	•••••	1	••••
Nice	May 1	114,000	47					1		1		ĩ
Do Nueva Laredo	May 8	114,000	48 9	•••••		 1	•••••			•••••		•••••
Do	May 13	6,000 6,000	10						1			
Nuremberg Odessa	Apr. 15	230,000	114				•••••			1		4
Palermo	do	400, 600 300, 000	158 112			1			3	9	1	1
Paris	May 6	2,511,955	1,007 42				•••••	12	2	7	36	14
Plymouth Prague	Apr. 29	99, 848 190, 260	162					2	2	1	3	1 2
Puerto Cortes	May 10	2,000	0								•••••	•••••
Puerto Plata	Apr. 8 Apr. 15	5, 770 5, 770		•••••					•••••			•••••
Do	Apr. 22	5,770										
DoQueenstown		5,770 15,000	2	•••••				•••••	•••••		•••••	•••••
Rotterdam	do	310, 201	106							2		
St. Georges, Bermuda St. John, New Brunswick	May 13	2, 150 40, 000	1 14			ļ	- 1	1	i	1	1	•••••
St. John, West Indies	Apr. 1	15,000	8									
Do Do	Apr. 1 Apr. 8 Apr. 15	15,000 15,000	9 10			•••••	•••••	•••••	•••••• •	······ ·	•••••	•••••
Do	Apr. 22	15,000	12				••••••					
Do St. Stephen, New Brunswick	Apr. 29 May 13	15,000 3,000	11 0			•••••		••••• •	•••••			•••••
St. Thomas, West Indies	Apr. 14	12,019	0								.	
Do Sheffield	Apr. 21	12,019	101					···;··			·····	•••••
Smyrna	Apr. 23	362, 707 300, 000								ə ;.		i
Solingen	Apr. 29	16,000	15						! .			
South Shields	Apr. 22	103, 168 102, 312	33 35							2.		1
Do	Apr. 29	109 219	28						1).			•••••
DoStettin	May 6 Apr. 29	102, 312 152, 000	60			- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1		•••••	
Stockholm	do	102, 312 152, 000 283, 550 162, 934	107						2	2	5 .	••••
Stuttgart Sunderland	May 4 May 6	162, 934 145, 613	υ ν			••••• •	•••••		•••••			i
Tegucigalpa	May 6 Apr. 1	12,000	9 .		1.							
Do	Apr. 8 Apr. 15	12,000 12,000	6									
Do	Apr. 22	12,000	5 .							•••••		••••
Do	Apr. 29	12,000	8 1	. ا	ا	i.	٠٠٠٠٠١.	····· ⁱ ·	i.	······ [‡] ·	¹ .	••••

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.		-6	from	Deaths from—								
	Week ended.		Total deaths freal causes.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Trapani	'Apr. 29 do May 6 May 11 Apr. 29 May 13 Apr. 29	45,095 158,314 550 30,000 1,623,134 3,000 161,484	19 74 0 69 716 0 52		22			1	5 14	3 15	27	8

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury:

Walter Wyman, Supervising Surgeon-General U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.